

the adults later received from Mrs. E. P. Chace were brownish. The relations of this group to *Myrina* remain to be cleared up.

ADULA FALCATA Gould.

Lithodomus falcatus Gould, Proc. Boston Soc. N. Hist. iv, p. 92, Nov. 1851; Monterey, Cal.; Gulf of Cal. Shells, Apr. 1852, p. 30, pl. 6, fig. 9.

Lithodomus grüneri Reeve, Conch. Icon. *Lithodomus*, 1857, pl. iii, fig. 12. "New Zealand" in error.

Lithodomus (Lithophaga) falcatus Gould, Otia. Conch., p. 213, 1862.

Adula falcata Dunker, Conch. Cab. neue Ausg., viii, pt. 3, *Lithophaga*, p. 22, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2, 1882.

Distribution. Straits of Fuca to San Diego, Cal., and southward, boring in indurated clay and soft sandstone.

This is the largest of the genus and distinguished from either of the other Californian species by its much greater length and the sculpture of the periostracum.

POLYGYRA BREVIPILA CHEROKEENSIS, NEW SUBSPECIES.

BY GEO. H. CLAPP.

Differs from typical *brevipila* (NAUTILUS, xx, p. 110) by its uniformly smaller size and darker color. In both these respects it resembles *cohuttensis*, for which it might be taken at first sight; but the form and details of apertural structures are almost exact reproductions, in miniature, of *brevipila*. At present, it seems better to regard the new form as a sub-species of *brevipila*, though a well marked one. The fact that it has been found in two localities, twenty miles apart, shows that it is not merely a dwarfed local variety. It should be remembered that nearly all the species of *Stenotremes* are markedly constant in size, even when they have a wide geographic range.

Diam. 7 mm. alt. 5 mm. whorls 5.

Type locality: near Pleasant Gap, Cherokee Co, Ala., "in a shady but dry ravine on the mountain side, about 1200 ft. generally under stones." Collected by Herbert H. Smith, Aug.

1915. A single specimen was found near Cave Spring, Floyd Co. Ga. about 20 miles N. E. of the Alabama locality. Types no. 7871 of my collection. Paratypes in collections of Academy of Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, Alabama Museum of Natural Hist., and cabinet of Dr. Bryant Walker.

Polygyra brevipila, *cherokeensis* and *cohuttensis* form an interesting and very natural group, differing from *stenotrema*, *hirsuta* and their allies by the continuous free lip and the shape of the lip notch. Other common characters are the fine, closely-set hairs and very convex, rounded body whorl. The fulcrum is long. The known localities are all in the southern extension of the Allegheny mountain range, from N. W. Georgia to central Alabama. All the species occur in wooded but rather dry ravines on mountain sides, and they commonly conceal themselves by clinging to the lower sides of stones. *Polygyra brevipila* was collected in such a ravine, about 2000 ft. above sea level; *cohuttensis* at about 1500 ft. ; and *cherokeensis* at 1200 ft.

GONIOBASIS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

GONIOBASIS PENNSYLVANICA n. sp.

The shell is oblong-conic, rather solid, smooth; periostracum strong and persistent, of a buffy citrine color. The spire is conic, with straight or slightly convex outlines, and is more or less eroded, the erosion beginning at an early age. The young up to a length of about 6 or 7 mm. are acutely carinate peripherally, the carina appearing as a welt or seam immediately above the suture on the spire; after which the periphery becomes merely convex or somewhat flattened. The last whorl is large, tapering downward. Aperture more than half the total length, ovate; outer lip very slightly sinuous, almost straight in profile view. Parietal callus rather thin.

Length 16.5, diam. 10, length aperture 10 mm.

Length 16, diam. 8.3, length aperture 9 mm.